

of collective production in agriculture (*kvuzah*) where demanded by the settlers, though it does not oppose individual farms, provided the settler cultivates his land with the help of his family, without hired labour. In 1933 the membership of the trade union organization amounted to 35,000, as against 4400 in 1920; it included also office workers and members of the liberal professions, 8700 wives of members, and 1500 members of the Labour youth organization. It runs its own health insurance, a hospital, sanatorium^, clinics, a theatre, schools, libraries, credit associations, and labour exchanges. It has succeeded in raising the Jewish workman's standard of living above the average level of the country; and, in the absence of legal regulations, has managed to introduce the eight-hours day in industry and the plantations, and to eliminate child labour; and, to a large extent, to collectivize labour in agriculture and handicrafts. In all these matters the Jewish economic system in Palestine forms a contrast to that of all the other Oriental countries, where starvation, wages, unlimited working hours, and child labour are the rule.

Social reform in Palestine is assisted by the fact that there capitalism is only in its initial stages, and not dominant as in Europe, where some of its forms continue by force of inertia and because they suit certain private interests, and

where a change can only be effected by a struggle.

In Palestine, on the other hand, there is no need for the Jews either to overthrow an existing system, or to clear away its ruins, in order to create a new economy on new social lines. The energy wasted in Europe on struggle can here be used for constructive work.

The social demands of Labour and of the circles allied to it have not remained unchallenged. A part of the right (*bourgeois*) wing of the Zionist Organization claim precedence for national over social aims, and assert that the social endeavours slow down the pace of the national work. First, they say, great masses of Jews must be brought to Palestine,